

THE HOME, ITS PROBLEMS AND INTERESTS



House of ivory-white crepe de chine, with shirred yoke of same. There is a shaped shoulder and front piece of a lover Venice lace and deep cuffs to match, finished with narrow coral velvet ribbon. Which, over shoulder, front, and wrist, forms loop bows.

Summer Wraps.

All evening shoulder wraps may be divided into capes and pelerines, and they are composed of lace, chiffon, silk and crepe. A very smart little shoulder cape was evolved from champagne-colored silk, crepe shirred back and front, the upper part of the cape composed of two broad shirings, separated and edged by lace balloons in self-toned guipure. From the lower lace bands fell a graduated flounce of the crepe, very short in the front and very deep in the back, with under flounces of accordion pleating in the same color, edged with ruffling. The fichu was knotted over the chest with long ends of accordion pleated chiffon, held in place with a circular gold buckle set in jewels. Such a wrap can be worn with any summer gown of elaborate design. All sorts of lace scarfs are in vogue, and some very pretty scarf effects are shown in plain and dotted net, edged with lace.

A Sober Thought.

Life is not a holiday, but an education, and the one eternal lesson for us all is how better we can live. Do not quarrel with your lot in life; do not resent temptation; do not be perplexed because it seems to thicken around you more and more, and causes neither effort, nor for agony, nor for prayer. That is the practice God appoints you, and it is having its work in making you patient and humble and generous and unselfish and kind and courteous. Therefore keep in the midst of life. Whatever arises in even the smallest way to the world's brightness and cheer is worth while. One who says an encouraging word to a disheartened neighbor, gives a look of love to a lonely one, speaks a sentence which may become strength, guidance, and comfort to another, does something worth while. It is always worth while to live nobly, vigorously, struggling to do right, showing the world even the smallest fragments of divine beauty.

BUSINESS WOMAN IN FICTION AND IN EVERY DAY LIFE

Certain Book Type Does Not Represent Real Worker, Says Critic.

"If anything just makes me dead tired," said the bachelor girl, giving a vicious slam to the book she had been reading. "It is when these women who have been cared for and coddled all their lives by devoted fathers, brothers, and husbands, get up and air their views on the working woman, the independent woman, or whatever they choose to call her. If they don't criticize her they do what she resents more, pity her. What in the name of common sense do they aren't able to see two steps beyond their own comfortable domesticities. Naturally, the woman who works for a living is too much occupied with that problem to sass back, so these domestic autocrats have it all their own way.

"Now, in this story I've just been reading," she went on, "the author queries as to how far the office propriety and sympathy of employer and woman assistant is fair to the woman at home, adding 'The free woman errand goes out, equipped for the day's contest with all her best points accentuated. The woman domestic may have been up all night with a sick or restless child, in addition to other unavoidable burdens that serve to try her. Can she be at her best, trim, manicured, and as faultless in hair and gown, when her husband leaves for his office, as the woman he finds there? Is not this very contrast a challenge?'"

"There! would any woman who had ever achieved business life or had it thrust upon her recognize herself in that description? If my best points are accentuated by slaving in a dingy office all day, by being too tired to sleep at night, doing my odd sewing and mending at daybreak, swallowing a boarding house breakfast in double-quick time and making a desperate dash for a trolley, why, all I can say is, I shouldn't want to see the worst ones brought out. 'Faultless in hair and gown,' indeed! Heaps of time and money we have to spend on hair and gown. No frills and furbelows and pretty house gowns for us. We must not be over-dressed nor under-dressed; we must strike the golden mean somewhere in those severe, inconspicuous garments whose only possible saving grace lies in their being made by a high-priced seamstress. As for that sympathy and propriety business—this is about the size of it: Enter Mr. Moneybags, he says to his secretary: 'Mornin', Miss Jones. Got that order from B. & Co. yet? No? Well, let me know as soon as it comes.' That letter from the Pinchback Company is a mild reprimand; don't let such a thing occur again, please. Here, take these memoranda and copy them out in good shape—I want them by 10 o'clock.' And Miss Jones says meekly, 'Yes, sir,' and falls in to a room of effort. Her employer's only thought, so far as she is concerned, is to get his work well done and as cheaply as possible, while she hasn't, for the time being, any idea beyond finishing her allotted labor creditably and gaining an increase of salary in the near future. That's the business woman from my point of view. Not

much like the pictures drawn by that author. And by the way, that sick child that she tries to work up our sympathies over is probably pure fiction. Ten to one she hasn't a child or chick of her own, or if she has the nurse is taking care of it while its mother is toggling herself out in finery that the working woman has no time or opportunity to even dream of wearing. And the bachelor girl, having relieved her feelings, returned to her book in a more placid frame of mind.

INDIAN HANDICRAFT.

Bracelets, Belts, and Souvenirs of Indian Workmanship Popular.

Bracelets are plain, heavy bands of silver which are worn by both men and women, and they cost from \$1 to \$5.

There are big silver belt ornaments which are worn by the Indian squaws, ovals of silver, eight or ten of them worn on one belt, for a square is not careful about her waist line. The single ornaments are made into belt buckles for civilized women.

As they have come in contact with civilization the Indians have copied table silver, and the spoons they have made, costing from \$1 to \$2, are interesting.

There are innumerable pieces of souvenir china in Washington, souvenir spoons, many of these showing the White House, but the most interesting representative of the city. An ash receiver of metal, with the White House in the center, can be had for 35 cents. It is attractive and useful.

An Indian tomahawk will cost \$7.50, and a war club, a large stone fastened to a handle, with perhaps a bead-trimmed band, will cost from \$1 for the simpler styles to \$3 for the more elaborate ones.

There are all kinds of quaint pieces of Indian pottery, bowls, and little Indian goods that may be had from 50 cents to \$5. Or one may go up in price indefinitely.

There are all sorts and kinds of articles of Indian wearing apparel. Beaded moccasins cost from \$2 to \$5. Many people find these comfortable to wear for a long shoe, or they are interesting ornaments. There are full Indian suits, belts, pipe bags, and tobacco pouches. The latter, particularly the pipe bags, are beautiful, made of beads and porcupine quills, stained, and the quills are becoming rare.

For Outdoor Sports.

For outdoor summer sports the shirt waist is the thing, and a host of women maintain stoutly that a trim tailored shirt waist is more chic in connection with a coat and skirt morning costume than the daintiest of sheer embroidered blouses.



Here is a pretty little frock of blue linen, trimmed with blue and white embroidery. The skirt is made separate from the bodice and joins on with buttons under the belt.

FINGERS BEFORE KNIVES AND FORKS

It is sometimes hard to decide what one may and what one may not eat from the fingers.

Bread, first of all. But it should not be buttered in a broad flat slice and eaten bite by bite. A small piece of bread, preferably not more than enough for a mouthful, should be broken from the bread, but the butter is considered transferred with the fingers to the mouth.

Then crackers, celery, olives, pickles of the small varieties, radishes and bonbons are eaten with the fingers.

Many of the drier fruits should be eaten from the fingers.

Cake is eaten with the fork or is broken and eaten like bread.

Corn on the cob may be eaten from the fingers. It is with corn as with oranges; one never feels quite at his best eating either, except in the privacy of his apartment.

Authorities are constantly warning against eating chicken, game and like foods from the fingers. Chicken is eaten from the fingers, but it is elegant.

Beauty's Enemy.

There never yet was a beautiful woman who was not upright in figure. That is one of beauty's sternest rules—a graceful, upright carriage. Again, it is the secret of the mysterious charm we so often find about a plain featured woman.

Round shoulders are so ugly as to make one look almost deformed. A pretty face will not compensate for round shoulders, nor, indeed, will beautiful hair, eyes, or complexion. In these athletic days the plain girl becomes a dangerous rival of the pretty one by making herself graceful through the simple means of gymnastic practice or the popular "exerciser."

Smallest Miniature.

The wonderful miniature of Catherine Parr in the possession of Mr. Brocklehurst Dent of Sudley castle was probably painted by Lavinia Tyling. It is a marvelous piece of exquisitely delicate work. The Queen is represented with a locket about the size of a pin's head hanging from her neck. Examined through a microscope, this locket is seen to contain a miniature, probably the smallest in the world, representing King Henry VIII, seated on a throne.

One Woman's Experience at the St. Louis Fair

ST. LOUIS has a big show and is proud of it with good reason for its pride. In almost every respect the Exposition rivals the Chicago fair, and in many respects it surpasses the Columbian Exposition, and it is the chief purpose of St. Louis to outdo her sister city on Lake Michigan.

Thus far the number of admissions has fallen far short of the attendance at Chicago during the first months of the Columbian Exposition.

Fighting Rules and Weather.

The Exposition people assign various reasons for this failure to keep pace with Chicago. One reason is, and it sounds well, that at Chicago during the early history of the fair the gates were thrown open on Sunday and in the first nine Sundays of the fair there were more than 500,000 admissions. At St. Louis the grounds have been strictly closed on the Sabbath, and no amount of money could purchase entrance. Another cause is found in the fact that Chicago had a far greater local population to draw upon than has St. Louis, and as a rule, exposition people say, the home folks are the ones who first patronize the big fairs, while the visitors from afar come later in the season.

Still, the rainy season is now practically over, and the attendance has recently shown a steady increase.

Fair Deserves Success.

The fair deserves success not only for the laborious efforts which the people of St. Louis and Missouri have put forth to present the greatest show on earth, but because they have produced something which is really worth seeing. Whether it pays or not, St. Louis will receive a glorious lot of advertising, which will in the end be profitable.

Contrary to what the public usually believes, no one need be prevented from coming to the fair for fear of being robbed either by extortion or otherwise. Of course, it costs money to see the exposition—it is not a free show, and never was advertised as such—but prices are not exorbitant, and under all circumstances they are reasonable. Of course, one can spend a great deal of money, but at the same time one can see a great deal, learn much, be entertained and amused at what may be called comparatively small expense. Aside from strictly living expenses, the greatest cost is in seeing the side shows and making purchases of souvenirs, and in respect to these one may be a spendthrift or be miserly, according to choice.

In fact, the exposition management deserves credit for the steps it has taken to prevent extortion. Few of the hotels have made any excessive advance in

rates, except for the big Democratic convention. And if ordinary first-class hotel rates are too high for the average visitor there are hundreds of rooms in good, homelike residences with all comforts and conveniences which may be had at rates of \$1 to \$2 a day or \$5 to \$10 and \$14 a week for two. These are in the residential sections of the town and are in every way desirable.

Beware the Temporaries!

There is, however, one sort of accommodation which the visitor should carefully avoid. It is that afforded by temporary "hotels" and temporary restaurants. These are following the "get-rich-quick" scheme, and the only reason they do not succeed is because the intelligent visitor soon gets on to their game and abandons them. They are outside of the sphere of influence of the exposition management, conducted by an aggregation of sharks whose whole purpose seems to be to get as much as they can, give as little as possible and make every one who has anything to do with them feel as uncomfortable and disgusted as one could well be.

Their prey is as a general thing country people who have an idea that they cannot afford to patronize a good hotel or rooming house and who hesitate to enter a well-established, well-ordered, fashionable restaurant, and who imagine they are going to get something cheap and live economically by lodging and eating at these temporary quarters. As a matter of fact their prices are as high as the old established places—where there has been very little if any increase in the rates—the service which they give is miserable, the food which they provide is wretchedly cooked, and their accommodations in general can be adequately described by the use of no other than the vulgar word "bum."

The exposition management has introduced at the fair a new feature in the way of accommodations for the public by conducting a hotel inside the grounds called the Inside Inn. It is within the grounds, and is the only one of the temporary structures which deserves favorable commendation. There one will not suffer from extortion, neither will one be subjected to the usual fare of the "get-rich-quick" made to suffer from that feeling of fullness which precludes a further dinner. You won't get a Delmonico dinner either in quantity or quality but if you desire you can live there for a week or two without suffering even if you are cramped at the end of the stay. Tramping about the fair grounds is conducive to a good appetite, which the meals at the Inside Inn do not always entirely satisfy as to quantity, but still

the price is within reach of all, one can live and see the fair comfortably there, and in the main that is what is most desired.

Precautions Are Complete.

There are here and there petty extortions, and, of course, the usual line of fakes, but they are minor and inconsequential when compared to the whole show, and one soon learns what they are and avoids them, or pays them with mild protest when it is absolutely necessary. In the main, there is no extortion—that is, not enough to necessitate any severe criticism—and for this fact the management deserves credit and commendation.

Furthermore, the grounds are so well policed with Jefferson Guards that there is really little or no danger from outlaws, thieves, and pickpockets, and the management exercises the most watchful care to keep objectionable characters not only away from the exposition, but from the city as well, and they have been remarkably successful in this respect.

These guards are for the most part Missouri boys, well-mannered, polite, courteous, obliging, and exert themselves to show visitors every attention and consideration. One of them was so vigilant the other day that he ousted an ex-Gov. Lon V. Stephens from the various Industries Building for violating the smoking regulation. It developed that the former executive of the State had recommended the young man for appointment on the staff, and, of course, the guard did not lose his job.

More Picturesque Than Chicago.

Compared with the Columbian Exposition from a picturesque standpoint, the St. Louis fair has a decided advantage over the Chicago show. In area the grounds are nearly twice as large, the buildings are for the most part prettier and the general design and scheme of arrangement are better. There is harmony in an architectural standpoint in their designs, and the general scene affords greater relief to the eyes.

At Chicago the buildings were an immaculate white, and the glare of the noon-day sun upon them, and upon the water was almost blinding. St. Louis has cured this defect by causing its buildings to be painted a greyish or light mud color which is equally as pleasing and far more restful and less tiring to the eyes. Then, too, the walks are generally of a deep red color, there are beautiful lawns and sunken garden beds studded with sweet scented flower plots in artistic designs, and all combine to make the landscape view most pleasing.

A feature of the Exposition is the wonderful electrical display, and the famous cascades at night. Nothing like it has ever been seen at any fair, and the picture presented in the evening is truly described as grand and imposing.

As for the exhibits, they include and represent the industrial development of the entire world. One may see in them the products and the peoples of almost every civilized nation on earth.

Russia is the only country of importance which is not adequately represented. Only few of the Russian exhibits are in place, and the space assigned to that country in some of the larger buildings is entirely vacant and never will be occupied.

In striking contrast to this absence of Russian exhibits, the Japanese are everywhere, and have the most varied, most extensive and the most costly exhibits of any foreign country, with the possible exception of Germany. They are seeking by all the arts and cleverness of their race to make a favorable impression upon the American public and are succeeding admirably. They are lavish in their entertainments, and in every way are endeavoring to court Uncle Sam's favor. They have greater success of their race to make a favorable impression upon the American public, and are succeeding admirably. They are lavish in their entertainments, and in every way are endeavoring to court Uncle Sam's favor. They have greater success of their race to make a favorable impression upon the American public, and are succeeding admirably. They are lavish in their entertainments, and in every way are endeavoring to court Uncle Sam's favor.

Taken as a whole the fair is typical of Western enterprise and deserves success of their race to make a favorable impression upon the American public, and are succeeding admirably. They are lavish in their entertainments, and in every way are endeavoring to court Uncle Sam's favor. They have greater success of their race to make a favorable impression upon the American public, and are succeeding admirably. They are lavish in their entertainments, and in every way are endeavoring to court Uncle Sam's favor.

NEW SIBERIAN GOD.

Siberia has set up a sort of mahdi of its own in the person of a man who calls himself "the god Alrot," who is expected to appear by the Mongols and Kalmuks of the Altai Mountains. He lives in a hut made of mud and never shows himself to the people, but is waited on by an old man dressed in white and by a young girl whom he employs as a medium for his communications with his followers.

It is very difficult to gain any information about this man, for the Kalmuks, who are usually very outspoken, and the natives are keeping the most profound secrecy. All that is known is that this so-called god has forbidden his people to possess any money but gold and silver, and that therefore they are getting rid of their Russian paper money even at a loss.

Happily for the czar there seems to be no connection between the appearance of the Alrot and the war with Japan.—London Sketch.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy—The Best in Existence. T. M. Wood, manager of the "White County News," Beale, Ark., is a representative Southern business man, who does not hesitate in expressing his respect opinion of a well-known remedy. He says: "It gives me pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, having used it myself and in my family with the best results. In fact I believe it to be the best remedy of the kind in existence." Sold by all druggists.

THE BEST WAY TO DO LITTLE THINGS

Always keep your celery roots and dry them. They are good for seasoning soups and sauces.

Table oilcloths or the linoleum on the kitchen floor can be kept fresh and cleaner with oil than with soap and water.

When weighing molasses sprinkle the scale well with flour and then it will slip off again quite easily without sticking.

A plain brown or green wall paper makes an ideal background for pictures, and the absence of pattern on the walls adds immensely to the apparent size of the room.

When tomatoes and milk are to be put together, as in a cream soup, have the tomato juice and milk of the same temperature, then beat vigorously as the tomato is added, little by little.

A good general rule always to remember in the use of gelatin is to soften the gelatin in cold water, then to dissolve in boiling water. Neglect of either part of the process will cause trouble in making jellies.

To save the knees of boys' ribbed stockings one mother re-enforces them by sewing a piece of strong black cloth behind them before they are worn at all. It is remarkable how much longer stockings wear when treated in this way.

In hanging a mirror choose a spot where it will reflect the view from the window or something pretty; then it will add to the beauty of the room. In any case, whether the object of the mirror

is for decorative or merely useful, do not place it anywhere where the sun's rays will fall on it, for the sun acts injuriously on the mercury and clouds the glass.

Keep a string bag. It will be found most useful in the kitchen. It should be hung up in some special place and all pieces of string that come tied around parcels should be put in it. String is constantly poured over them and put below the flame of a gas range where they can broil. Mince parsley is to be strewn over them just before they are sent to the table.

After sweet potatoes have been parboiled and sliced lengthwise they should be sprinkled lightly with white pepper, given a dash of salt and placed in the oven for a few moments. Then they are to have a dressing of egg and bread crumbs poured over them and put below the flame of a gas range where they can broil. Mince parsley is to be strewn over them just before they are sent to the table.

All the tedious skimming and straining of soup can be avoided if one takes the precaution to put in a small unpeeled onion at the very start and permit it to remain until one is ready to thicken the soup. When lifted out it will be found that this vegetable has served as a magnet to draw to itself all the floating sediment, leaving the broth as clear as crystal, yet in no wise impairing its nourishing quality.

Deep black silk cuffs with wide white lingerie frills are about the smartest things in the cuff line, and they give the touch of black and white so necessary to any gown, no matter what its color.

Baby Mine

Every mother feels a great dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming Mother's Friend is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of Mother's Friend. "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. \$1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address free upon application to GRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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